



**CASTLE EDEN DENE  
PETERLEE**





A HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN THE YEAR 1967 OF  
A NATURE RESERVE WITHIN THE DESIGNATED AREA OF A  
NEW TOWN IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM

**CASTLE**

**EDEN**

**DENE**

**Peterlee**

# INTRODUCTION

## THE LOCALITY

Castle Eden Dene which forms the Southern boundary of the New Town of Peterlee, is the largest and finest of a number of coastal ravines in County Durham. The limestone cliffs and luxuriant vegetation of the Denes are in marked contrast to the rolling countryside of the East Durham Plateau and contain a varied flora and fauna. The main burn which flows through the Dene falls 500 feet in its five mile journey to the Sea.

The natural attractions of the Pennines and Northumberland Coast are becoming more widely appreciated. The position of Castle Eden Dene close to the populations of Tyneside, Wearside and Teesside underlines the public importance of the spectacular scenery, and wild life reserve. There is the opportunity for encouragement of public appreciation of the natural environment.

The development of improved communications along the A19 trunk road and the establishment of Peterlee New Town as a Sub-Regional Centre emphasise the significance of Castle Eden Dene. The main area of the Dene from the A19 road eastwards to the mouth at the sea, is owned by Peterlee Development Corporation and was declared a Local Nature Reserve in 1954. This booklet is intended to assist the appreciation of the Dene by providing an introduction to its natural history, use and conservation.

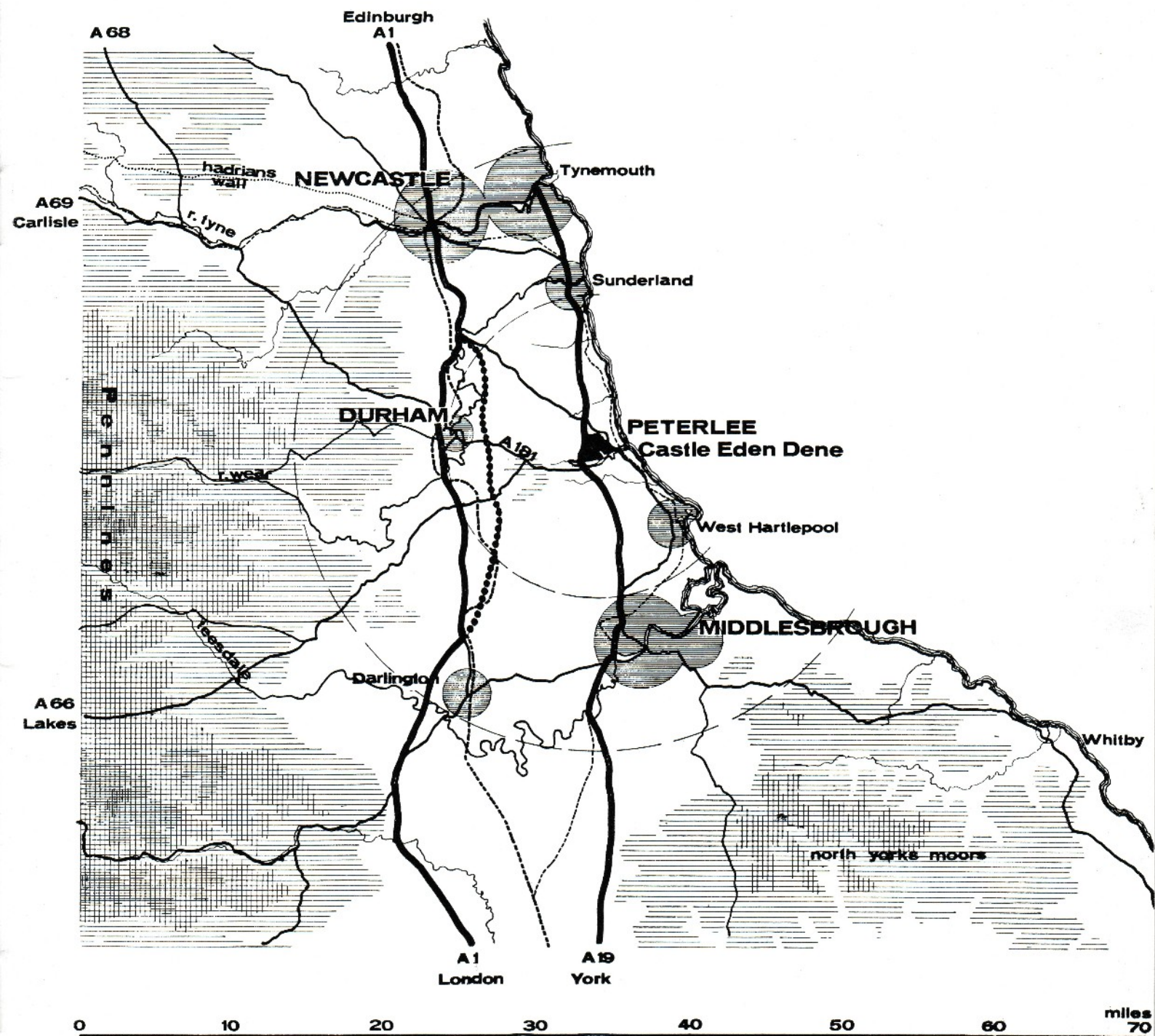
## ACCESS

The Denes can be seen from a number of viewpoints on surrounding high ground, but can be more fully appreciated by walking along the tracks open to the public. The footpaths of Peterlee are linked to those existing in the Dene, the focal point being Peterlee Town Centre, where both motorist and bus passenger can conveniently start walks.

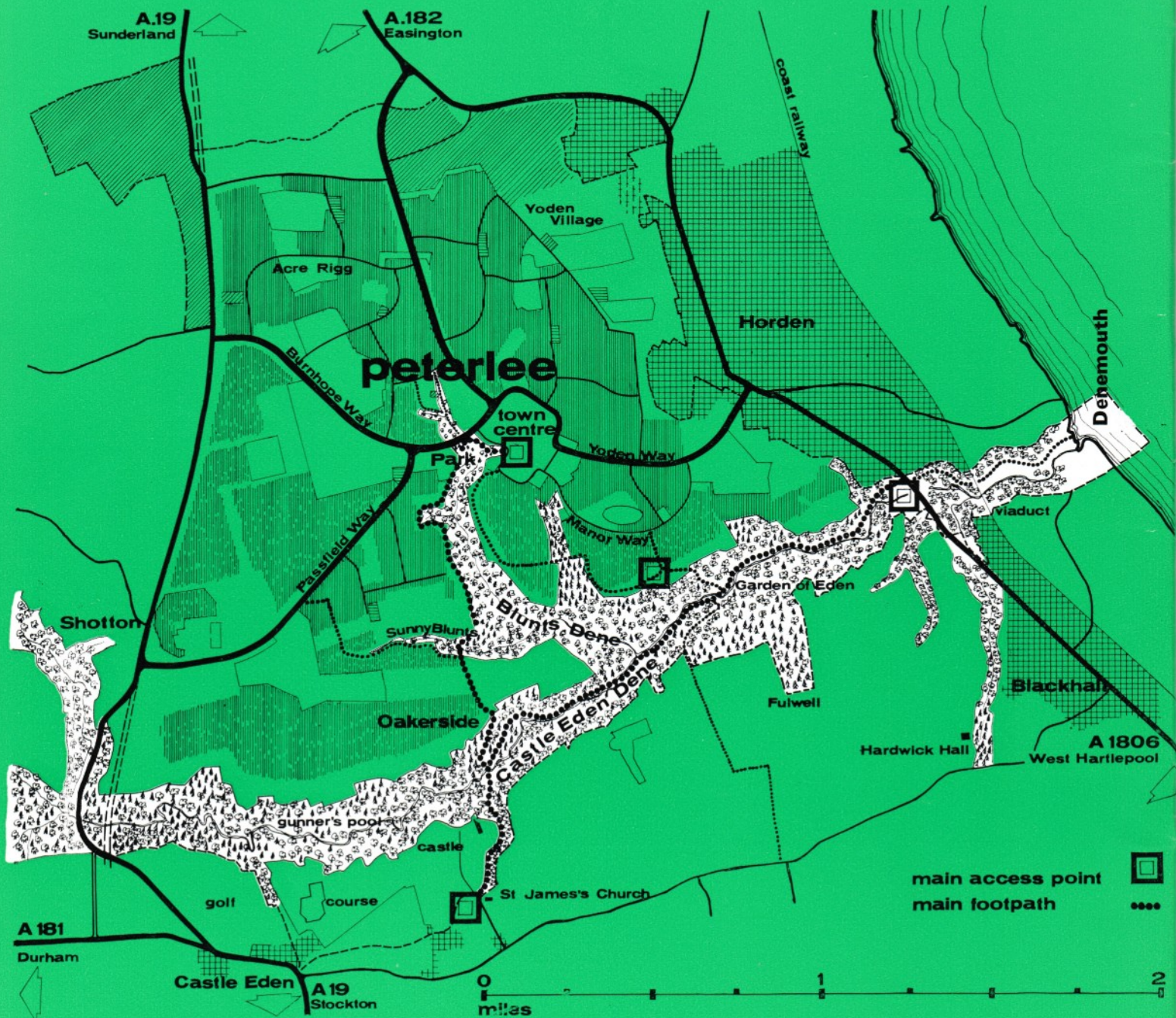
From the Town Centre it is possible to follow North Blunts Dene along its western edge crossing Sunny Blunts Dene to join the old track in Castle Eden Dene near Oakerside at Castle Bridge. This track enters the Dene near St. James' Church in Castle Eden Village, and follows the burn downstream to the Coast Road between Blackhall and Horden and a flight of steps leads from Garden of Eden Bridge up the side of the Dene to Manor Way, Peterlee.

Buses from Durham, Stockton, Sunderland, Darlington, Newcastle and West Hartlepool, as well as local buses call at Peterlee Town Centre. The Middlesbrough bus route runs along Passfield Way and the Coxhoe to Blackhall bus passes close to the Castle Eden entrance near St. James' Church.











## USE AND CONSERVATION

### ADMINISTRATION

In 1954, shortly after the start of development of the New Town of Peterlee to the north of Castle Eden Dene, a Local Nature Reserve was declared by agreement, between the Peterlee Development Corporation, Durham County Council, Easington Rural District Council, and the Nature Conservancy.

The area of the Nature Reserve was within the Designated Area of the New Town. The formation of the Castle Eden Dene Joint Management Committee with representatives from the authorities reflected the need to achieve a balance between the requirements of amenity, public access, timber production and the conservation of the geology, flora and fauna.

### GENERAL PROTECTION

There is considerable diversity of character and usage within the Denes, but there are three general problems which can affect them in some degree: erosion, wanton damage and pollution.

Natural erosion will inevitably continue on the immature slopes of the Denes. However, erosion is accelerated by exposure of bare soil by excessive wear, excavation, trampling or indiscriminate removal of vegetation. These can all be avoided and encouragement given to regeneration of stabilising plants. The movement of water draining from upper soil layers also influences erosion.

The public are welcome to use the main footpaths in the Dene at all times. For visits by individuals and organised parties to other parts of the Denes written application to the General Manager, Peterlee Development Corporation is required. Visitors are asked to help in looking after the Dene by their own behaviour and example, and by reporting criminal behaviour, vandalism and damage, promptly, either to the Police or to the General Manager, Peterlee Development Corporation. The more vulnerable and unsafe areas must be protected by fencing to persuade the public to use authorised footpaths. Greater public knowledge and particularly education of children, can be encouraged by properly organised Woodland Nature Trails.

A positive form of protection is to ensure that adequate outlets exist for active recreation for the population of the area, and to channel these activities into the most appropriate areas. In general, centres of more active or sophisticated recreations have been sited at the extremity of the Dene, and public access is based on defined footpaths. A "buffer zone" of parkland around the edge of the Dene is intended to keep building development from the immediate edge of the Dene, particularly at vulnerable sections. This zone forms part of the open space for neighbouring housing.

With the object of preventing unauthorised shooting, wanton damage to property and trees, and the taking of birds' eggs, wild flowers, plants, and leaf-mould, a Warden Scheme is organised by the Northumberland and Durham Naturalists Trust in conjunction with the Peterlee Development Corporation, and with the co-operation of the local Police.

Two main types of pollution problem affect the Dene. One is intermittent pollution of the upstream waters of the Burn. The other is the deposition and collection of colliery waste washed up on the



beach at Denemouth. The long standing nature of these problems complicates their solution. However, persistent efforts will be made to overcome these difficulties. The tipping of miscellaneous rubbish is also a recurring nuisance, requiring constant vigilance.

The diversity of Castle Eden Dene is such that for many purposes the area needs to be considered in sections.

For broad policy considerations, the Dene falls into five main categories: Amenity Areas, Coastal Reserve, Special Indigenous Reserve, Semi-Indigenous Area, Younger Woodlands. Each of these categories has unifying physical characteristics, uses and management principles.

## **ACCESS AND AMENITY AREAS**

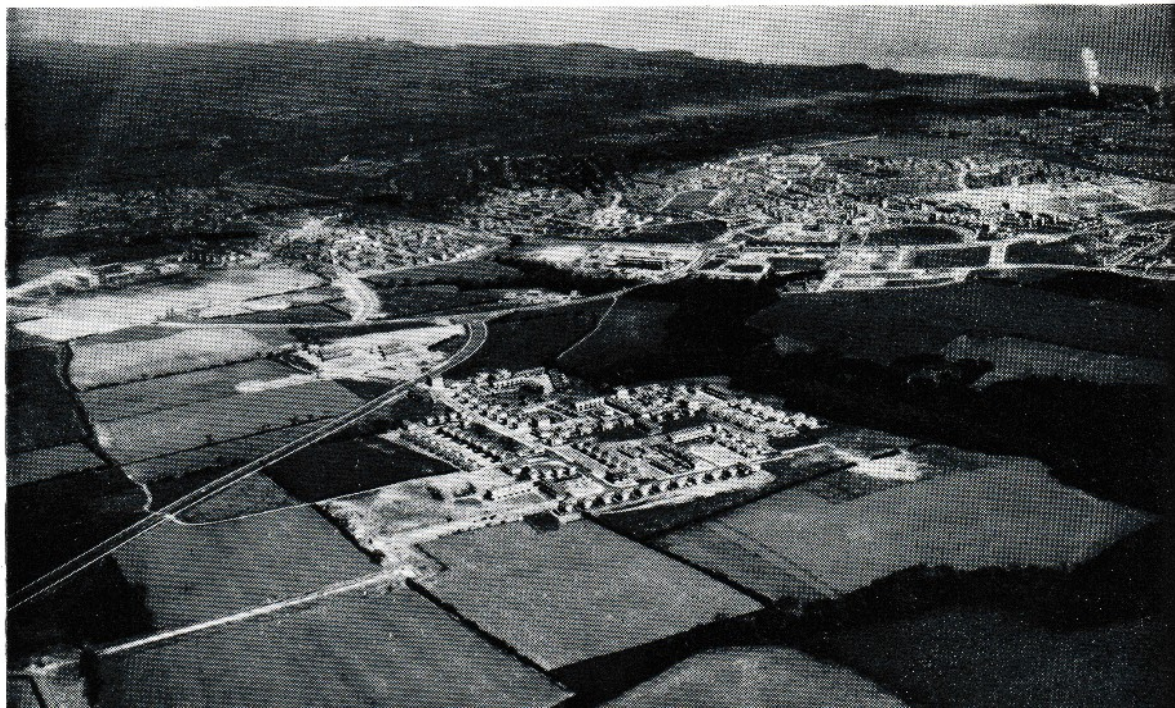
Many of the projections of the Dene are closely related to the use of the surrounding land.

In some cases such as Dene Park, and the western end of Sunny Blunts, access is convenient enabling the public to appreciate the scenery of the Dene very close to Peterlee Town Centre. On the other hand, at the site of the new crossing by the A19 dual carriageway trunk road between Sunderland and Stockton, Castle Eden Dene will make a considerable impact on the roadside landscape.

For all such amenity areas, the aim is to combine public enjoyment with the retention of the natural character and scenery of the Dene. Where possible provision may be made for car parking, limited footpath access and picnicing. A major footpath system provides an extensive and varied walk from Peterlee Town Centre, where ample facilities for car parking exist—south to the Main Dene and then east to Denemouth.

The Dene Park is to be the meeting place of Peterlee's public walks, with pools overlooked by the new Hotel. An underpass beneath Burnhope Way leads northwards to Acre Rigg; a high level footbridge

*Aerial view showing North Blunts  
Dene extending into Peterlee*





links the Town Centre with a footpath alongside North Blunts leading to the south western part of the Town, whose design has aroused widespread interest. The path winds through Sunny Blunts pinewood crossing the beck, which is fed by springs in Shotton Hall grounds. A new lake created just outside the Dene will be a major landscape feature on the South Western area of Peterlee. At Oakerside, the path joins the old track from Castle Eden Church to Denemouth which dates from 1790.

The path follows the burn downstream through the limestone gorge past Seven Chambers and White Rock where the indigenous vegetation and scenery of the Dene is particularly impressive. Opposite Ivy Rock Blunts Beck joins Castle Eden Burn. Further on, beside Garden of Eden Bridge there is an area suitable for picnicking which is reached from Manor Way by a winding flight of steps. Other picnic spots are situated alongside the Burn on the way to the Coast Road.

#### **COASTAL RESERVE**

Between the Coast Road and Denemouth the tree cover in the Dene is sparse, partly as a result of coastal exposure and partly through felling at the end of the 1939-45 war. Along with several miles of the coastline Denemouth suffers from the problem of colliery waste being washed up on the beach. On the sides of the valley and alongside the stream interesting indigenous plants occur. The colonies of Castle Eden Argus Butterfly along the coastal strip are associated with areas of Rock Rose.

The valley bottom in this area is a wide flood plain crossed by the impressive arched viaduct of the coast railway. The form of the landscape presents the opportunity for recreational and landscape improvements and warrants the development of access without disturbance to the indigenous plant communities. It is hoped that the concerted efforts to tackle the problem of colliery waste on the Durham beaches will enable imaginative use to be made of Denemouth as a Coastal Park.

#### **SPECIAL INDIGENOUS RESERVE**

The central section of Castle Eden Dene between Seven Chambers and the Garden of Eden contains extensive limestone cliffs of geological interest and a variety of Oak and Ashwoods with Wych Elm and Yew, which also extend up the younger valley of Blunts Dene. Little natural Oakwood remains in the East of the county and the cliffs and areas of Yew are one of the distinctive features of Castle Eden Dene. Since this area is an example of a predominantly natural environment which is unique in several respects it is of particular concern to naturalists and scientists, that the process of natural regeneration should continue in a mixed age woodland of indigenous trees. Great care must be taken to conserve the special communities of limestone flora which include uncommon plants. Planting will be restricted to indigenous species and scientific research will no doubt assist in developing techniques of management. This indigenous area will become a "control" zone against which semi-indigenous and young woodlands may be compared.

#### **SEMI-INDIGENOUS AREAS**

Between Trossachs and Seven Chambers, and also on the south side of the Dene from the Garden of Eden Bridge to the Coast Road a varying proportion of introduced trees including mature Beech, Sycamore, and Spruce occur in addition to the characteristic Ash, Wych Elm and Yew. The indigenous vegetation is not always dominant. In these areas the management policy will generally involve selective thinning and encouragement of natural regeneration supplemented by planting with the object of perpetuating a mixed woodland habitat.







The opportunity exists in the area between Castle Bridge and the A19 for the development of a Wild Life Park. In parts of this area, footpaths could be developed as extensive Woodland Nature Trails. It may be possible to create a Nature Conservancy Centre and Trail Museum together with small arboretum in the Oakerside area.

Between the A19 trunk road and the Trossachs and also on the north side of the Dene from the Garden of Eden Bridge to the Coast Road, there are areas of recently re-established planting in which both conifers and broadleaved trees are included. In the normal process of thinning the conifer "nurse" trees are gradually reduced and a mixed woodland develops; eventually by selective treatment mature broadleaved trees may be produced and natural regeneration of limestone vegetation encouraged.

The policy suggested for the various sections of the Dene sets basic considerations against which matters affecting the Dene can be judged. Specific methods may change but the scope of protection, woodland management, recreational use, development, access, scientific research and education should, in general, conform to this policy.

## YOUNGER WOODLAND

*A pine plantation on the edge of North Blunts Dene forming part of the site of Dene Park, Peterlee*



# GEOLOGY

## **EAST DURHAM PLATEAU**

In the eastern part of County Durham lies an escarpment of limestone laid down in the Germano-British sea which extended over much of northern Britain in Permian times. The easterly dipping escarpment of magnesian limestone lies on top of carboniferous coal measures whose surface is at a depth of 300 feet to 500 feet.

It would appear that at some time glacial lakes were trapped between the magnesian limestone escarpment and an ice front to the west. When the lakes overflowed the plateau along the existing lines of drainage, the water bearing glacial material was held in by coastal ice from the north. In this process a series of clays was deposited on the limestone.

When the majority of the ice melted, the water from the inner-lakes cut deep ravines in the limestone along the lines of the drainage





pattern. Later glaciation filled the ravines with considerable deposits of boulder clay and subsequent erosion has formed the present Denes exposing the limestone in places.

#### **THE DENES**

In Castle Eden Dene the surface of the valley slopes is predominantly boulder clay. However, two main types of Magnesian Limestone of the Middle Series are exposed in the form of cliffs up to 100 feet in height. The shell limestone Reef type occurs east of the junction of Blunts Beck and Castle Eden Burn. It is poorly bedded with a fine granular texture and contains many fossils including large molluscs and brachiopods. This reef stretches from Sunderland to Castle Eden and re-emerges from beneath later Roker and Hartlepool dolomites on the coast at Blackhall Rocks. Bedded limestones form the other main type in Castle Eden Dene and occur west of the junction of Blunts Beck and Castle Eden Burn. These are well bedded and practically non-fossiliferous; alternate bands of hard and soft rock are often roughly parallel to the bedding plane. A narrow gorge has been formed upstream of Gunners Pool where the rock is comparatively resistant to erosion.





Small cavities up to three inches across occur frequently in both types of limestone. Vertical joint planes have been enlarged in places, probably by solution to a width of several inches. At Seven Chambers there are caverns several feet across.

In the coal measures beneath the Castle Eden Dene locality five seams have been or are being worked from Horden and Shotton Collieries at depths from 900 feet to 1,300 feet. The measures are traversed by a complex system of small faults; a fault of some magnitude crosses Castle Eden Dene diagonally from north west to south east near the junction of Blunts Beck and Castle Eden Burn. The Burn flowing through Castle Eden Dene rises some five miles inland at Wheatley Hill nearly 500 feet above sea level.

In the Denes there is continuing intermittent erosion resulting from undercutting by the streams and on the boulder clay there are soil creep, surface slips, deep slips and slumps. In both the upper and lower portions of the main Dene a flood plain has been formed and the stream has a gentle gradient. Comparatively little slipping now occurs but a notable exception is at Red Slide near Thorntree Gill.

In Blunts Dene and Sunny Blunts the vee-shaped valley is relatively immature, no limestone is exposed and there is no flood plain. A considerable number of slumps still occur and the beck continues to erode the banks by undercutting, particularly when the flow is heavy.

## **SOILS**

The soils in Castle Eden Dene and its tributaries are derived from variable glacial Boulder Clay and are mainly alkaline. The predominant soils on the lower slopes are formed from the lower brown till (or drift) which was deposited by ice from the west. These soils tend to be deep and loamy, containing stones and are generally dark in colour. Below the cliffs limestone from rock falls is mixed with the lower till to form a particularly alkaline soil.

On the upper slopes of the Denes soils may be derived from the Upper Red Till from the plateau top which was deposited by coastal ice. These soils are distinguished by their reddish colour.

In some cases leaching of lime from the surface layers of the sandy soils occurs producing acid conditions on the surface. Very occasionally the excessive lime may produce soils known as rendzinas.

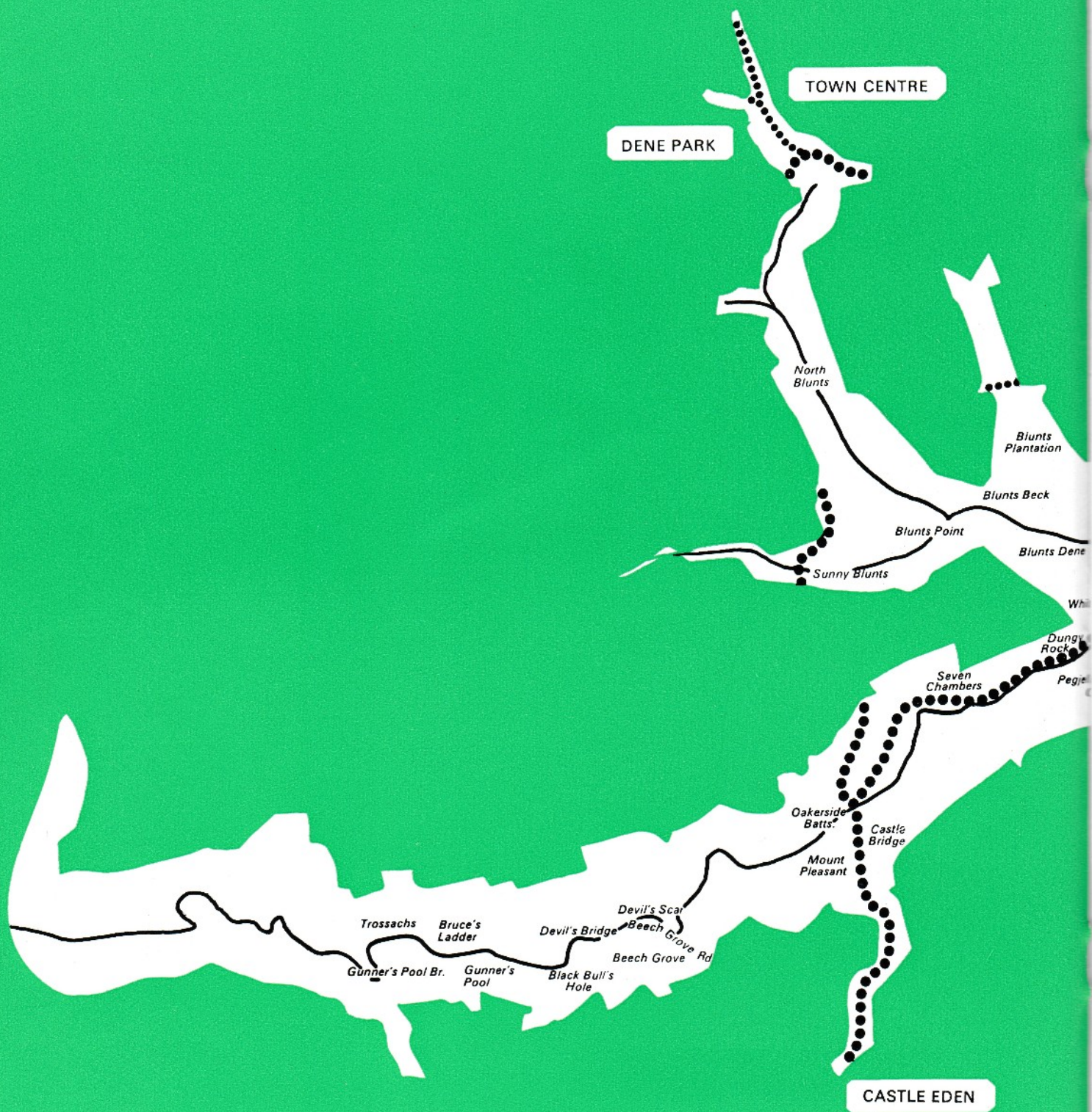


*Aerial view of Castle Eden Dene showing the Castle and old rigg and furrow cultivation on the site of the Golf Course*









TOWN CENTRE

DENE PARK

North  
Blunts

Blunts  
Plantation

Blunts Beck

Blunts Point

Blunts Dene

Sunny Blunts

White

Dungy  
Rock

Peggy's

Seven  
Chambers

Oakerside  
Batts

Castle  
Bridge

Mount  
Pleasant

Devil's Scar

Devil's Bridge

Beech Grove Rd

Black Bull's  
Hole

Gunner's  
Pool

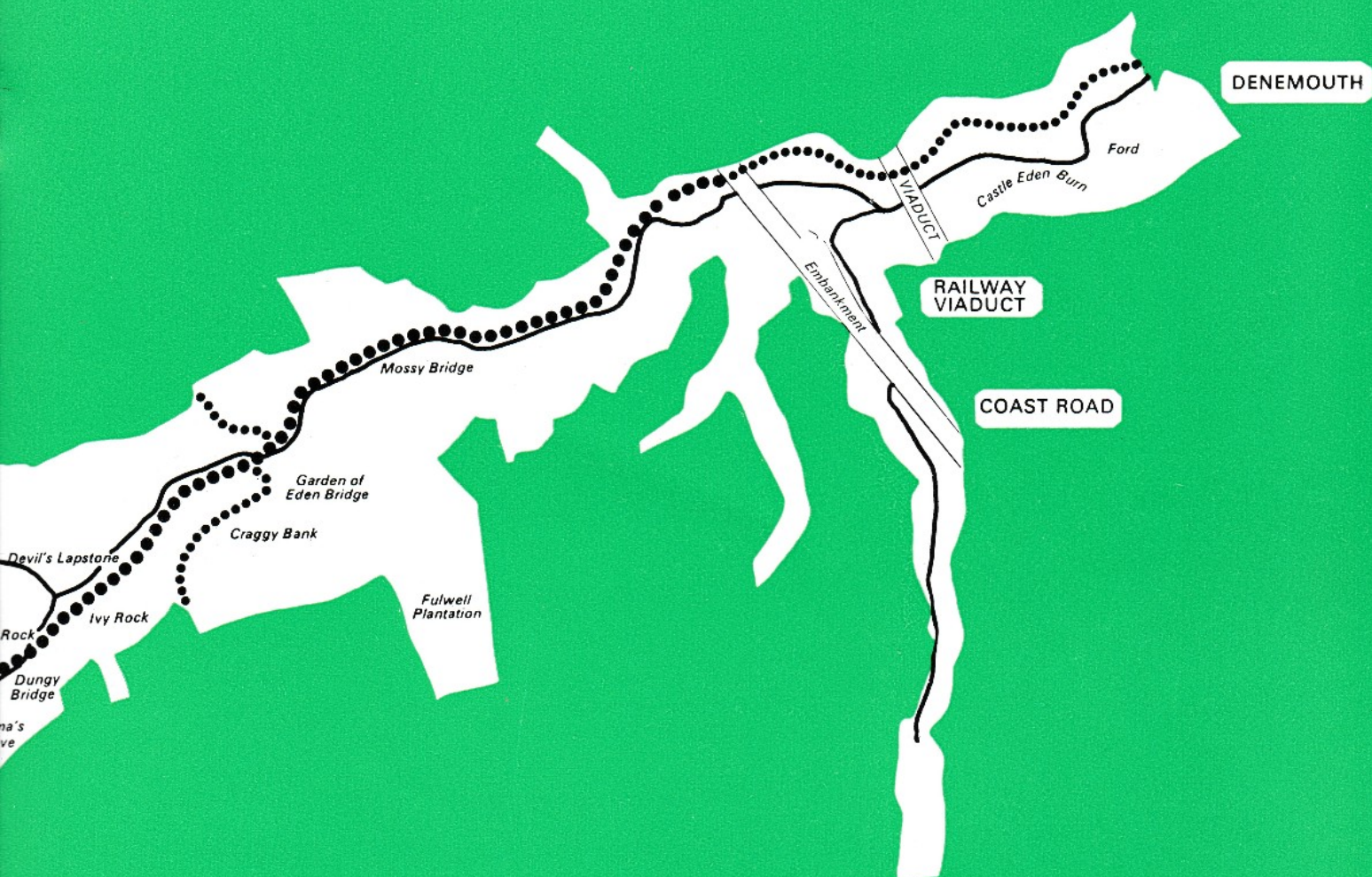
Gunner's Pool Br.

Bruce's  
Ladder

Trossachs

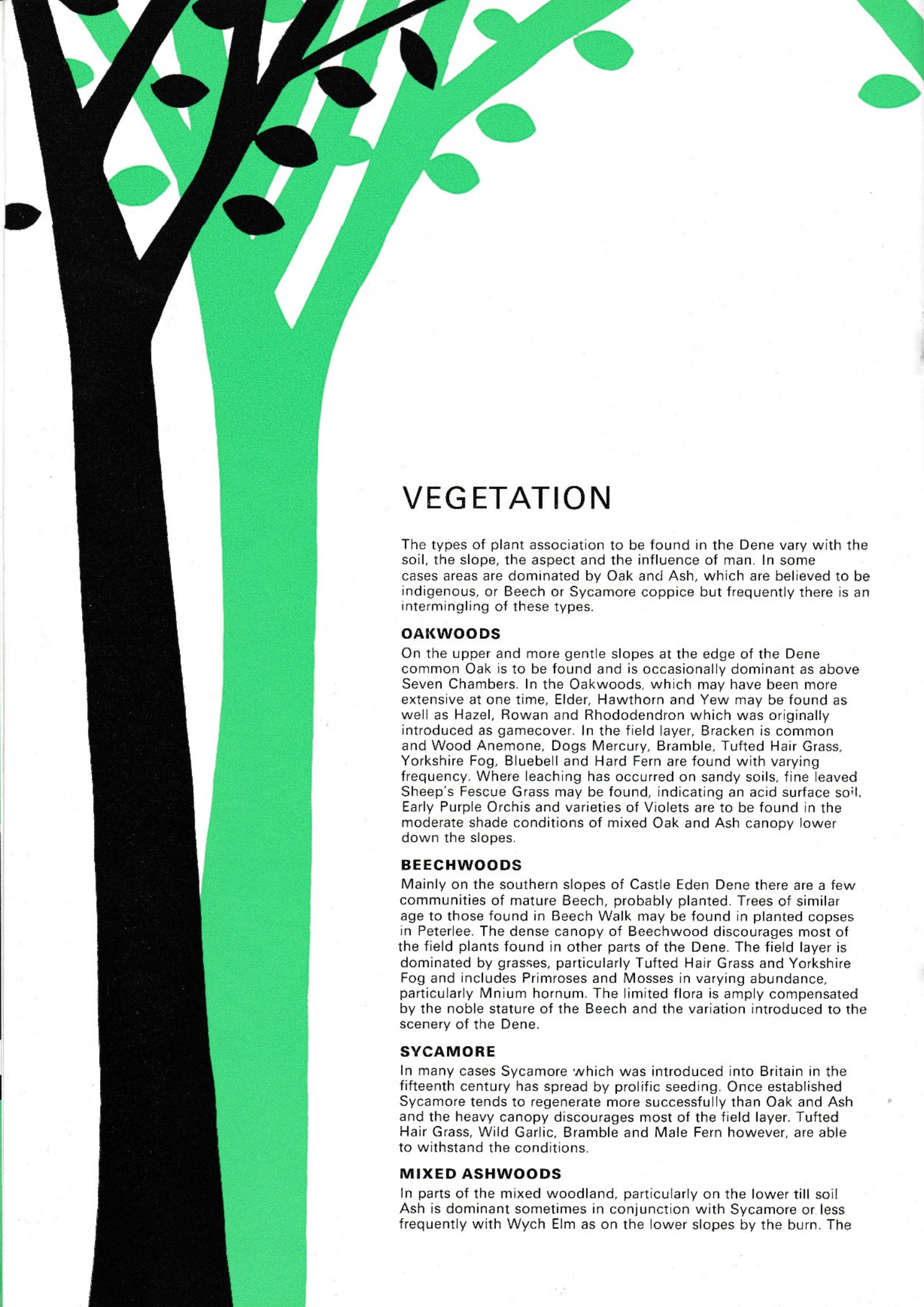
CASTLE EDEN





Based on the Ordnance Survey  
With the Sanction of HM Controller.



A stylized illustration of a tree with a thick black trunk and branches on the left, and a bright green trunk and branches on the right. The branches are adorned with black and green leaves. The background is white.

## VEGETATION

The types of plant association to be found in the Dene vary with the soil, the slope, the aspect and the influence of man. In some cases areas are dominated by Oak and Ash, which are believed to be indigenous, or Beech or Sycamore coppice but frequently there is an intermingling of these types.

### **OAKWOODS**

On the upper and more gentle slopes at the edge of the Dene common Oak is to be found and is occasionally dominant as above Seven Chambers. In the Oakwoods, which may have been more extensive at one time, Elder, Hawthorn and Yew may be found as well as Hazel, Rowan and Rhododendron which was originally introduced as gamecover. In the field layer, Bracken is common and Wood Anemone, Dogs Mercury, Bramble, Tufted Hair Grass, Yorkshire Fog, Bluebell and Hard Fern are found with varying frequency. Where leaching has occurred on sandy soils, fine leaved Sheep's Fescue Grass may be found, indicating an acid surface soil. Early Purple Orchis and varieties of Violets are to be found in the moderate shade conditions of mixed Oak and Ash canopy lower down the slopes.

### **BEECHWOODS**

Mainly on the southern slopes of Castle Eden Dene there are a few communities of mature Beech, probably planted. Trees of similar age to those found in Beech Walk may be found in planted copses in Peterlee. The dense canopy of Beechwood discourages most of the field plants found in other parts of the Dene. The field layer is dominated by grasses, particularly Tufted Hair Grass and Yorkshire Fog and includes Primroses and Mosses in varying abundance, particularly Mnium hornum. The limited flora is amply compensated by the noble stature of the Beech and the variation introduced to the scenery of the Dene.

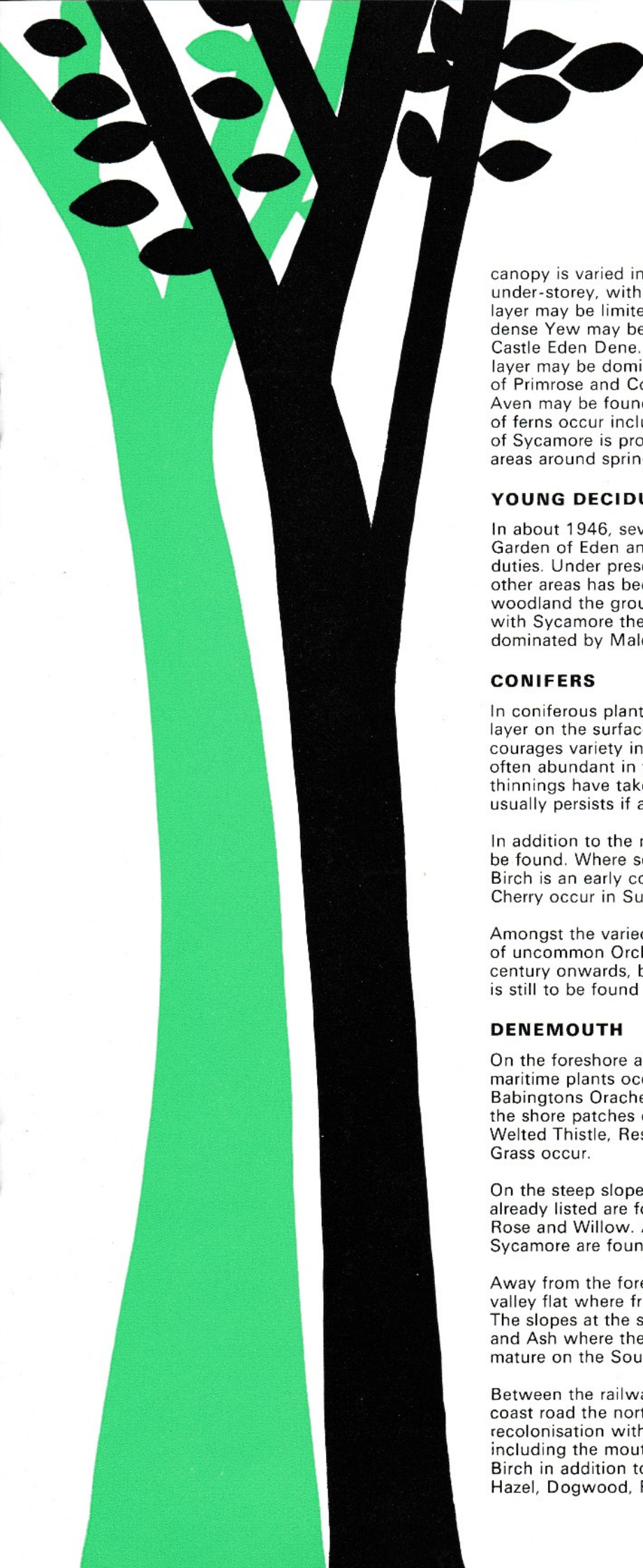
### **SYCAMORE**

In many cases Sycamore which was introduced into Britain in the fifteenth century has spread by prolific seeding. Once established Sycamore tends to regenerate more successfully than Oak and Ash and the heavy canopy discourages most of the field layer. Tufted Hair Grass, Wild Garlic, Bramble and Male Fern however, are able to withstand the conditions.

### **MIXED ASHWOODS**

In parts of the mixed woodland, particularly on the lower till soil Ash is dominant sometimes in conjunction with Sycamore or less frequently with Wych Elm as on the lower slopes by the burn. The





canopy is varied in density and there is normally a considerable under-storey, with Hazel and Yew forming patches where the field layer may be limited to Wild Garlic or Dog's Mercury. Examples of dense Yew may be found in Blunts Dene and on Craggy Bank in Castle Eden Dene. Elsewhere under more open conditions the field layer may be dominated by Stinging Nettle, Goosegrass and colonies of Primrose and Cowslip. Opposite leaved Golden Saxifrage and Water Aven may be found. Particularly on north facing slopes, communities of ferns occur including Male Fern and Harts Tongue and the element of Sycamore is pronounced. The Great Horsetail is prominent in the areas around springs where the ground is continually moist.

### **YOUNG DECIDUOUS WOODS**

In about 1946, several areas on the sides of the Dene between Garden of Eden and the Railway Viaduct were felled to meet death duties. Under present management, natural regeneration in these and other areas has been augmented by new planting. Even in young woodland the ground flora is varied where Ash predominates, whereas with Sycamore there is a tendency to a rather restricted flora dominated by Male Fern, Dogs Mercury or Wild Garlic.

### **CONIFERS**

In coniferous plantations there is a tendency towards an acid humus layer on the surface which, combined with a dense canopy, discourages variety in the ground flora. Male Fern and Bramble are often abundant in the plantations of Pine and Larch after the early thinnings have taken place. Elder may be found and Dogs Mercury usually persists if already present.

In addition to the main types of woodland a number of variants may be found. Where soil slips have occurred and little humus is present, Birch is an early coloniser along with Gorse. A few Lime and Wild Cherry occur in Sunny Blunts Dene.

Amongst the varied flora for which the Dene is renowned a number of uncommon Orchids have been recorded from the eighteenth century onwards, but most are no longer to be seen. Spotted Orchid is still to be found and Butterwort has been seen.

### **DENEMOUTH**

On the foreshore at Denemouth where sand and stones predominate maritime plants occur. Scattered specimens of Hastate Orache, Babingtons Orache, Sea Rocket and Saltwort are found. Further from the shore patches of Sand Twitch and Sea Twitch, Spear Thistle, Welled Thistle, Restharrow, Sea Milkwort and small areas of Marram Grass occur.

On the steep slopes either side of Denemouth, some of the plants already listed are found, together with Dog Rose, Hawthorn, Rock Rose and Willow. A small amount of Heather occurs and scattered Sycamore are found.

Away from the foreshore, typical inland meadow plants occur on the valley flat where from time to time the grass has been harvested. The slopes at the side of the valley are being colonised by Sycamore and Ash where the older trees have been felled. The woodland is more mature on the South Slope.

Between the railway viaduct and the embankment of the main coast road the north slopes were cleared in about 1946 and recolonisation with Sycamore is taking place. On the South Slope, including the mouth of Hardwick Dene there is Yew, Pine, Oak and Birch in addition to Ash and Sycamore; the Shrub layer includes Hazel, Dogwood, Privet, Honey Suckle and Thorn.





*Great Spotted Woodpecker.—  
One of the less common inhabitants  
of the Dene.*

## FAUNA

The variety of animals and especially insects to be found in Castle Eden Denes may be attributed to environmental factors. The lack of winds and high humidity contribute to a favourable microclimate. There is ample variety of habitats including deciduous and coniferous woodland, birch colonies on slips, limestone cliffs, patches of willow by the stream, occasional areas of open meadow and the watercourse itself.

### INSECTS

The Castle Eden Argus Butterfly has attracted widespread interest, being a hybrid of two British subspecies of the Brown Argus Butterfly. One of these normally occurs in England and Wales, the other in Scotland. These subspecies overlap on the Durham Coast



and interbreed to give rise to intermediate types which are rare elsewhere in the country. The main area in which the hybrid occurs is a narrow zone less than a hundred yards wide from the foreshore inland between Dawdon and Hartlepool with colonies in the mouths of the Denes.

Amongst the other butterflies found in the Denes are Red Admiral, Painted Lady, Dark Green Fritillary, Orange Tip and Meadow Brown.

A moth known as Blomer's Rivulet was first discovered in Britain in Castle Eden Dene by a Captain Blomer in 1832. This moth also occurs in other counties but Castle Eden Dene is the only site in Northumberland and Durham. The caterpillar feeds on the Wych Elm, an indigenous tree of the Dene.

A number of other moths have been found in the Denes including Deaths Head Hawk Moth, Convolvulus Hawk Moth, Garden Tiger Moth and Poplar Hawk Moth.

The entomological collections made by Dr. C. T. Trechmann which were bequeathed to the Sunderland Museum in 1964, contain a large number of specimens from the Dene, and from the garden at Hudworth Tower, Castle Eden. The collections include Diptera (flies), Hymenoptera (bees and wasps), Lepidoptera (butterflies and moths) and Coleoptera (beetles).

## **BIRDS**

The ornithological interest of Castle Eden Dene is considerable, and presents a surprisingly wide range of species to the bird-watcher. Over seventy different species of birds both common and rare, have been recorded, fifty-six of which breed in the Dene, the remainder being either visitors or birds passing through. The most important resident is without doubt the nuthatch, a fascinating tree-climber, and the Dene is one of the most northerly places in Britain where this species breeds. Also of interest are the summer visiting warblers of which the chiffchaff receives the most attention. The Dene is one of the few places in south-east Durham where it may be found every summer.

Being close to the coast, the Dene is frequented by many migrants during the spring and autumn passages. Wheatears, whinchats and redstarts are regular visitors to the Dene Mouth which is also often the first land seen by short-eared owls after crossing the North Sea to spend the winter in Britain. In spring, the white wagtail, a continental subspecies of the pied wagtail, may be found and pied flycatchers appear during the autumn. Occasionally, rarer species are identified, the most recent being a firecrest which remained in a single hawthorn bush for three days. Many of the insect eating birds are not commonly found elsewhere in Durham, but are well suited by the Denes.

Even though the increasing population of Peterlee has brought more human disturbance, the Dene is still of considerable ornithological importance. A strict conservation programme will be required in the future to maintain its status; egg collecting, carrying of guns and indiscriminate wandering from the recognised footpaths must be eliminated, but equally important is the need to arouse public interest. Such a campaign will be difficult to mount successfully but will be extremely worthwhile.

## **AMPHIBIANS, REPTILES AND MAMMALS**

The common Frog and Toads are found in the Dene. Amongst the reptiles the Grass Snake is present.

The larger animals found in the Dene include Foxes, Badgers, Red Squirrel, Rabbits and the Brown Hare. Weasels are fairly common and the Brown Rats occur occasionally. The Wood Mouse has been found and the Bank Mole is common. The Short Tailed Vole, Water Vole, Common Shrew, Pygmy Shrew, Mole and Hedgehog also occur.



# CLIMATE

The prevailing winds are westerly and south westerly as can be inferred from the slanting tree trunks on exposed hedgerows on the higher ground of the East Durham Plateau. Along the coastal strip the average rainfall is only about 25 inches per year being protected by the "rain shadow" of the Pennines. There is a tendency for spring to be a fairly dry season with late summer and autumn being wetter.

The sea fret which is characteristic of the area, especially from March until July consists of low cloud and may be accompanied by intermittent light drizzle. Warm air from high pressure systems over the north of Scotland is chilled over the sea and can be seen rolling inland for several miles.

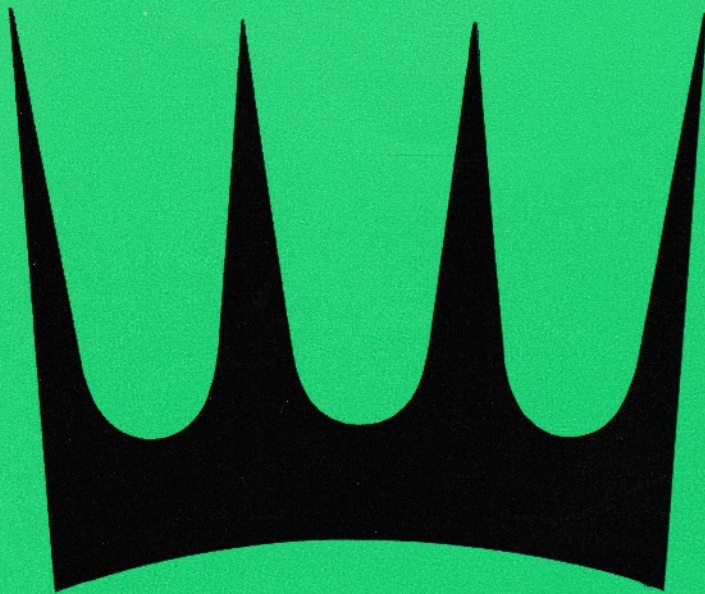
The Denes, being steep sided and with narrow outlets at the lower, seaward end are frost hollows. Extreme frosts may occur when the cold air from the plateau is cut at the seaward end. The natural vegetation must therefore be sufficiently hardy to withstand low winter temperatures and evergreens are limited in the main to Yew with some Holly and Rhododendron.

Accumulation of cold damp in the Denes gives rise to formation of dew and the humidity is frequently higher than on the surrounding plateau. The shape of the ground protects the Denes from wind and the temperature is increased. This protection, particularly from cold easterly winds in spring, together with warm and moist conditions encourages the prolific vegetation which is in such marked contrast with the adjoining land.

*Castle Eden Denemouth*







## HISTORY

### EARLY AND MEDIEVAL

The earliest occupation of the Castle Eden locality belongs to the Mesolithic period, possibly from about 6,000 B.C. Evidence of flint working has been found along the coast between Hartlepool and Ryhope, and one site was situated near the mouth of Castle Eden Dene. The flint is not natural to the area and its source is not known.

The coastal region was certainly inhabited in later prehistoric and Roman times. The next find however, actually from Castle Eden Dene is of pagan Saxon date. It is an exceptionally fine claw beaker found in 1775 some 100 yards from the Castle Lodge by workmen clearing a hedge. The beaker, 7.5" high of pale green and blue glass, accompanied a burial. The vase, now in the British Museum, belongs to the early 6th century A.D. and is similar to a claw beaker from Krefeld and another specimen from the Rhineland now in Cologne.

According to the records of Surtees, land in the east of the county was granted in about 900 A.D. to Adfrid, also known as Ealfrid or Tilred, the son of Britulf, to defend against the Danes. This land included Easington (Easington), Horeden (Horden), Yoden and Duas Ceatton (Shotton). In about 950 A.D. there was a further division of land and South Yoden, now Castle Eden became a separate estate.

Most of the land was rough pasture and scrub, but trees grew in the shelter of the coastal denes and the woods supplied the inhabitants with small game and firewood. Small fields were cultivated round the village settlements and their boundaries marked by hedges and banks. The early ridge (rigg) and furrow cultivation can still be identified for example at the site of Yoden Village near Eden Lane, Peterlee.

The earliest known man-made structure in Castle Eden Dene was Frenchmen's House which stood on land between the present coast road and railway viaduct. It was part of the property of Hardwick Hall after the reformation and according to legend was used as a shelter for priests arriving from France who were smuggled up Hardwick Dene to Hardwick Hall. A cave in the Dene was fitted out as a secret chapel.

The main north-south turnpike road followed the line of the present A19 trunk road which crosses Castle Eden Dene south of Shotton Village. An additional old track from Hesleden to the south crosses the Dene at the Garden of Eden and was formerly linked to Eden Lane and Thorpe Lane leading to Easington. Eden Lane passes the site of Yoden Village and was linked by Howlatch Lane across the head of North Blunts Dene to the old turnpike road.





*THE CASTLE EDEN VASE*  
*Glass claw-beaker, found at Castle Eden, Co. Durham.*  
*Rhenish, early 6th century, A.D. Actual Size.*



## EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

In 1757 Rowland Burdon, a member of the Company of Merchant Adventurers of Newcastle, bought the Castle and lands at Castle Eden from William Burghley, who had been Secretary of State to Queen Anne. The land was unenclosed, the Chapel in ruin and hardly a trace remained of the Manor House. Mr. Burdon made many improvements, rebuilding the Church of St. James (1757–1764) on the site of a chapel standing in 1143 and starting the present building of the castle in 1765 using Hesleden limestone. The house which is in Gothic style with battlements and mullioned windows was completed by his son, Rowland Burdon (1756–1838) who had travelled with Soane in Italy.

The treatment of Castle Eden Park and Dene brought together two of the main trends in the layout of eighteenth century country estates. The parkland extending west from the Castle represents a gentle transition of the natural landscape to form an idyllic Virgilian pastoral scene with groups of native trees skilfully placed in the open grassland. By contrast, the creation of the track through the Dene from the Castle to Denemouth between 1790 and 1800 opened up a dramatic landscape of dense vegetation and craggy cliffs reminiscent of the drawings of Salvator Rosa who greatly influenced the development of the 'picturesque' element in the English Landscape Garden.

## NINETEENTH CENTURY

The various natural features in the Dene attracted names derived from descriptions or associated with legends. Some of the more interesting names were recorded by the early map makers of the Ordnance Survey and are still in use. For example, Dungy Rock is derived from dungeon. The gorge at Gunners Pool is a feature of geological and scenic interest and is associated with the legend that the devil was carrying cursed stones from Hesleden for the building of Durham Cathedral (said to be the rebuilding of 1093) and on reaching the gorge the string of his apron broke and the stones fell to the burn below. This story gave rise to the name Devils Bridge for the suspension bridge across the gorge at Devils Leap which was completed by the Burdon family in 1878. Gunner's Pool was named after a Gunner reputedly drowned at this point. The picturesque nature of the walks and "grotto" in the Dene near the Castle is shown in contemporary illustrations from drawings by Allom about 1838.

The present form of Castle Eden Park was established by the beginning of the nineteenth century. Subsequent development included a conservatory built in 1863 to a design by Hicks of Newcastle. The extensions to the Castle of 1893 for servants quarters were built from freestone salvaged from Castle Eden Colliery after the flood in 1890.

Plantations for gamecover were established during the nineteenth century and the gamekeepers hut at Garden of Eden was followed by a cottage built in 1890 at Oakerside near the farm.

## MINING AND THE RAILWAYS

The original estate of Adfrid which had been reunited by Rowland Burdon began to split up with sales to the Colliery companies in the middle of the nineteenth century. Coal mining in the district started comparatively late. Even when good quality coal was found in 1821 at Hetton, shaft sinking was risky because of the uneven thickness of coal covered by a fairly constant thickness of limestone. The early collieries were sited on inland railways leading to Seaham and West Hartlepool. However, the coast railway from Sunderland to West Hartlepool was completed in 1904–5 stimulated by the collieries at Easington, Blackhall and at Horden sunk in 1900 and 1901.

The notable brick viaduct carrying the railway across Castle Eden Dene which was opened in 1905 is 141 feet high from ground to rail level and has ten arches each of 60 feet span. During construction a temporary cableway spanned 800 feet across the Dene and a special brickfield was opened for the various bridges along the line which was designed by Cudworth with some modifications by Harrison, Chief Engineer of North Eastern Railway, Northern Division.

Following the completion of the coast railway the new coastal colliery villages grew rapidly but remained fairly compact. After the construction of the coast road embankment across the Dene in 1926, the villages of Horden and Blackhall spread along the major roads in the form of ribbon development and reached the edges of the Dene. Over a period of two or three decades Warren House Gill and Whitesides Gill were overrun by tipping of colliery waste, Blackhills Gill was built over and Hardwick Dene was dissected by the Coast Road. The side effects of these developments included excessive timber felling and vandalism affecting the Dene over a distance of about a mile from the seaward end.



# TREES AND SHRUBS

|                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Acer campestre         | Field Maple        |
| Acer pseudoplatanus    | Sycamore           |
| Aesculus hippocastanum | Horse Chestnut     |
| Alnus glutinosa        | Alder              |
| Betula pendula         | Birch              |
| Calluna vulgaris       | Heather            |
| Chamaecyparis sp.      | Lawson's Cypress   |
| Corylus avellana       | Hazel              |
| Crataegus              | Hawthorn           |
| Daphne laureola        | Spurge laurel      |
| Euonymus europaeus     | Spindle            |
| Fagus sylvatica        | Beech              |
| Fraxinus excelsior     | Ash                |
| Hippophae rhamnoides   | Sea Buckthorn      |
| Ilex aquifolium        | Holly              |
| Juniperus communis     | Juniper            |
| Larix decidua          | European Larch     |
| Larix leptolepis       | Japanese Larch     |
| Lonicera periclymenum  | Honeysuckle        |
| Ligustrum vulgare      | Privet             |
| Picea sp.              | Spruce             |
| Pinus nigra            | Austrian Pine      |
| Pinus sylvestris       | Scots Pine         |
| Populus sp.            | Poplar             |
| Prunus sp.             | Cherry             |
| Prunus spinosa         | Black Thorn        |
| Pseudotsuga            | Douglas Fir        |
| Quercus robur          | Common Oak         |
| Quercus petraea        | Sessile Oak        |
| Rhododendron ponticum  | Rhododendron       |
| Rosa pimpinellifolia   | Burnet Rose        |
| Rosa canina            | Dog Rose           |
| Rubus fruticosus       | Blackberry         |
| Salix caprea           | Great Sallow       |
| Salix cinerea          | Fen Sallow         |
| Salix nigricans        | Dark leaved willow |
| Sambucus nigra         | Elder              |
| Sorbus aria            | Whitebeam          |
| Sorbus aucuparia       | Rowan              |
| Taxus baccata          | Yew                |
| Thelycrania sanguinea  | Dogwood            |
| Tilia cordata          | Small leaved Lime  |
| Ulex europaeus         | Gorse              |
| Ulmus glabra           | Wych Elm           |
| Ulmus procera          | English Elm        |
| Viburnum opulus        | Guelder Rose       |
| Vinca minor            | Periwinkle         |







# HERBS

Achillea millifolium  
Agrimonia eupatoria  
A. odorata  
Ajuga reptans  
Alliaria petiolata  
Allium ursinum  
Anagalis arvensis  
Anemone nemorosa  
Angelica sylvestris  
Anthyllis vulneraria  
Arctium lappa  
Artemisia vulgaris  
Arum maculatum  
Asperula cynanchica  
Atriplex glabriuscula  
A. hastata

Bellis perennis  
Betonica officinalis

Cakile maritima  
Caltha palustris  
Campanula rotundifolia  
C. latifolia  
Cardaria draba  
Carduus crispus  
Carex sylvatica  
Carlina vulgaris  
Centaurea nigra  
C. scabiosa  
Chamaenerion angustifolium  
Circaea lutetiana  
Cirsium arvense  
Conopodium majus  
Convallaria majalis  
Crepis paludosa

Digitalis purpurea  
Doronicum plantagineum

Endymion non-scriptus  
Epilobium hirsutum  
E. montanum  
E. parviflorum  
Equisetum hyemale  
E. telmateia  
Erigeron acris  
Eupatorium cannabinum  
Euphrasia officinalis

Filipendula ulmaria  
Fragaria vesca

Galeopsis ladanum  
G. tetrahit  
Galium aparine

G. verum  
Geranium pratense  
G. robertianum  
G. sanguineum  
G. sylvaticum  
Geum intermedium  
G. rivale  
G. urbanum  
Glaux maritima  
Glechoma hederacea

Hedera helix  
Helianthemum chamaecistus  
Heracleum sphondylium  
Hesperis matronalis  
Hieracium bichlorophyllum  
Hypericum androsaemum  
H. hirsutum  
H. perforatum  
H. pulchrum

Juncus conglomeratus  
J. effusus  
J. inflexus  
J. subnodulosus

Lactuca virosa  
Lamium album  
Lapsana communis  
Leontodon hispidus  
Linum catharticum  
Lotus corniculatus  
Luzula campestris  
Lysimachia nemorum

Matricaria matricarioides  
Medicago lupulina  
Melica uniflora  
Mercurialis perennis  
Mycelis muralis  
Myosotis arvensis  
M. caespitosa  
M. palustris  
M. sylvatica

Ononis repens  
Oxalis acetosella  
Origanum vulgare

Petasites albus  
P. fragrans  
P. hybridus  
Picris hieracioides  
Pimpinella saxifraga  
Pinguicula vulgaris  
Plantago media  
P. major

Polygonum aviculare  
Potentilla anserina  
P. erecta  
P. reptans  
P. sterilis  
Poterium sanguisorba  
Pyrola rotundifolia

Ranunculus acris  
R. aquaticus  
R. auricomus  
R. bulbosus  
R. ficaria  
R. repens  
Reseda luteola  
Rumex acetosa  
R. acetosella  
R. conglomeratus  
R. crispus

Salsola kali  
Sanicula europaea  
Scilla verna  
Scrophularia nodosa  
Senecio jacobaea  
S. vulgaris  
Silene dioica  
Sonchus arvensis  
S. asper  
S. oleraceus  
Stachys sylvatica  
Stellaria media  
S. holostea  
Succisa pratensis

Tamus communis  
Taraxacum officinale  
Thalictrum minus  
Thymus serpyllum  
Torylus japonica  
Trifolium pratense  
T. repens  
Tussilago farfara

Urtica dioica

Valeriana officinalis  
Verbascum thapsus  
Veronica beccabunga  
V. chamaedrys  
V. officinalis  
Vicia cracca  
Viola canina  
V. odorata  
V. reichenbachiana  
V. riviniana



## FERNS

Athyrium felix-femina  
Blechnum spicant  
Dryopteris filix-mas  
Dryopteris spinulosa  
Phyllitis scolopendrium  
Polystichum aculeatum  
Pteridium aquilinum  
Thelypteris phegopteris

Lady Fern  
Hard Fern  
Male Fern  
Broad Shield Fern  
Harts Tongue  
Prickly Shield Fern  
Bracken  
Beech Fern

## ORCHIDS

Cephalanthera longifolia  
Dactylorchis fuchsii  
Epipactis helleborine  
Epipactis palustris  
Gymnadenia conopsea  
Listera ovata  
Orchis mascula

Long leaved Helleborine  
Spotted Orchis  
Broad Helleborine  
March Helleborine  
Fragrant Orchid  
Twayblade  
Early Purple Orchis

The presence of the following is no longer thought probable:

Cypripedium calceolus  
Neottia nidus-avis  
Ophrys apifera  
Ophrys muscifera

Lady's Slipper Orchid  
Birds Nest Orchid  
Bee Orchid  
Fly Orchid

## GRASSES

Agrostis stolonifera  
Agropyron caninum  
Agropyron junceaforme  
Agropyron pungens  
Ammophila arenaria  
Arrhenatherum elatius  
Bromus mollis  
Bromus ramosus  
Brachypodium sylvaticum  
Briza media  
Calamagrostis epigeios  
Dactyllis glomerata  
Deschampsia caespitosa  
Elymus arenarius  
Festuca gigantea  
Festuca ovina  
Festuca pratensis  
Festuca rubra  
Helictotrichon pubescens  
Holcus lanatus  
Holcus mollis  
Hordeum murinum  
Lolium perenne  
Melica uniflora  
Melica nutans  
Phleum pratense  
Phragmites communis  
Poa annua  
Poa pratensis

Creeping Bent  
Bearded Twitch  
Sand Twitch  
Sea Twitch  
Marram Grass  
False Oat  
Soft Brome Grass  
Hairy Brome Grass  
False Brome  
Quaking Grass  
Bush Grass  
Cocksfoot  
Tufted Hair Grass  
Lyme Grass  
Giant Fescue  
Sheeps Fescue  
Meadow Fescue  
Red Fescue  
Hairy Oat Grass  
Yorkshire Fog  
Soft Grass  
Wall Barley  
Rye Grass  
Common Melic Grass  
Mountain Melic Grass  
Timothy  
Common Reed  
Annual Meadow Grass  
Smooth Meadow Grass



# BIRDS

Residents, visitors or passage migrants recorded in Castle Eden Dene 1960-65.

| <i>Bird</i>                    | <i>Family</i> | <i>Bird</i>                   | <i>Family</i> |
|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Common Scoter .. ..            | Duck          | Song Thrush .. ..             | Thrush        |
| Red Breasted Merganser .. ..   | Duck          | Redwing .. ..                 | Thrush        |
| Sparrow Hawk .. ..             | Hawk          | Blackbird .. ..               | Thrush        |
| Kestrel .. ..                  | Falcon        | Wheatear .. ..                | Thrush        |
| Partridge .. ..                | Pheasant      | Stonechat .. ..               | Thrush        |
| Pheasant .. ..                 | Pheasant      | Whinchat .. ..                | Thrush        |
| Moorhen .. ..                  | Rail          | Redstart .. ..                | Thrush        |
| Woodcock .. ..                 | Sandpiper     | Robin .. ..                   | Thrush        |
| Common Sandpiper .. ..         | Sandpiper     | Grasshopper Warbler .. ..     | Warbler       |
| Redshank .. ..                 | Sandpiper     | Black Cap .. ..               | Warbler       |
| Greenshank .. ..               | Sandpiper     | Garden Warbler .. ..          | Warbler       |
| Dunlin .. ..                   | Sandpiper     | Whitethroat .. ..             | Warbler       |
| Stockdove .. ..                | Dove          | Willow Warbler .. ..          | Warbler       |
| Woodpigeon .. ..               | Dove          | Chiffchaff .. ..              | Warbler       |
| Cuckoo .. ..                   | Cuckoo        | Wood Warbler .. ..            | Warbler       |
| Barn Owl .. ..                 | Owl           | Goldcrest .. ..               | Kinglet       |
| Tawny Owl .. ..                | Owl           | Firecrest .. ..               | Kinglet       |
| Shorteared Owl .. ..           | Owl           | Spotted Flycatcher .. ..      | Flycatcher    |
| Swift .. ..                    | Swift         | Pied Flycatcher .. ..         | Flycatcher    |
| Green Woodpecker .. ..         | Woodpecker    | Dunnock (Hedge Sparrow) .. .. | Accentor      |
| Great Spotted Woodpecker .. .. | Woodpecker    | Meadow Pipit .. ..            | Wagtail       |
| Skylark .. ..                  | Lark          | Tree Pipit .. ..              | Wagtail       |
| Swallow .. ..                  | Swallow       | Pied Wagtail .. ..            | Wagtail       |
| House Martin .. ..             | Swallow       | Grey Wagtail .. ..            | Wagtail       |
| Sand Martin .. ..              | Swallow       | White Wagtail .. ..           | Wagtail       |
| Carrion Crow .. ..             | Crow          | Waxwing .. ..                 | Waxwing       |
| Rook .. ..                     | Crow          | Starling .. ..                | Starling      |
| Jackdaw .. ..                  | Crow          | House Sparrow .. ..           | Sparrow       |
| Magpie .. ..                   | Crow          | Tree Sparrow .. ..            | Sparrow       |
| Jay .. ..                      | Crow          | Greenfinch .. ..              | Finch         |
| Great Tit .. ..                | Tit           | Goldfinch .. ..               | Finch         |
| Blue Tit .. ..                 | Tit           | Yellow Hammer .. ..           | Finch         |
| Coal Tit .. ..                 | Tit           | Linnet .. ..                  | Finch         |
| Marsh Tit .. ..                | Tit           | Bullfinch .. ..               | Finch         |
| Willow Tit .. ..               | Tit           | Chaffinch .. ..               | Finch         |
| Long-tailed Tit .. ..          | Tit           | Redpoll .. ..                 | Finch         |
| Nuthatch .. ..                 | Nuthatch      | Corn Bunting .. ..            | Finch         |
| Tree Creeper .. ..             | Creeper       | Reed Bunting .. ..            | Finch         |
| Wren .. ..                     | Wren          | Snow Bunting .. ..            | Finch         |
| Missel Thrush .. ..            | Thrush        | Siskin .. ..                  | Finch         |
| Field Fare .. ..               | Thrush        | Brambling .. ..               | Finch         |



# PRINCIPAL PUBLISHED REFERENCES

| <i>Date</i> | <i>Publication</i>                                                                                      | <i>Author</i>    |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1794        | History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham                                                | Hutchinson, W.   |
| 1805        | The Botanists Guide through the Counties of Northumberland and Durham                                   | Winch, N. J.     |
| 1823        | History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham                                                | Hutchinson, W.   |
| 1862        | A new flora of Northumberland and Durham. Nat. Hist. Transactions of Northumberland and Durham Volume 2 | Baker and Tate   |
| 1892        | Guide to County Durham                                                                                  | Boyle, J. R.     |
| 1910        | History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham. Hartlepool Section                            | Surtees, R.      |
| 1914        | Geological Magazine                                                                                     | Trechmann, C. T. |
| 1925        | Scandinavian Drift and Durham Loess. Proceedings of Yorks Geological Society                            | Trechmann, C. T. |
| 1952        | British Museum Quarterly Volume XV                                                                      |                  |

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Help has been received in the preparation of this booklet from many people, and particular thanks are due for information received from reports prepared by the following:—

E. Alker, Esq.  
 Prof. E. Birley, Archaeology Department, University of Durham.  
 Dr. M. Bradshaw, Botany Department, University of Durham.  
 J. R. Brooker, Esq.  
 Mrs. A. L. Cooper, Teesmouth Bird Club.  
 B. Ducker, Nature Conservancy.  
 T. C. Dunn, Esq.  
 Prof. Heslop Harrison.  
 W. J. MacDonald, Keeper of Records, British Transport Historical Records.  
 Dr. A. Richardson, University of Newcastle.  
 Miss H. Scott.  
 J. T. Shaw, G. Stansfield, Miss N. R. Whitcomb, Sunderland Public Libraries, Museum, and Art Gallery.  
 B. Unwin, Esq., Horden, Co. Durham.

Acknowledgements are also made for permission to publish photographs and maps to:—

Ordnance Survey.  
 Northern Daily Mail.  
 Director of Aerial Photography, University of Cambridge.  
 Trustees of The British Museum.  
 B. Speake, Esq., Stokesley, Middlesbrough.

Published by the Peterlee Development Corporation on behalf of the Castle Eden Denes Joint Management Committee.

Printed by Team Valley Printers Limited, Team Valley Trading Estate, Gateshead.





*Castle Eden Hall, Durham*  
*The seat of Rowland Burdon, Esq*



## Addendum Sheet

# **BIRDS**

**Residents, visitors or passage migrants recorded in Castle Eden Dene, 1960-65.**

|                                    |                                |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Common Scoter . . . . .            | <i>Melanitta nigra</i>         |
| Red-breasted Merganser . . . . .   | <i>Mergus serrator</i>         |
| Sparrow Hawk . . . . .             | <i>Accipiter nisus</i>         |
| Kestrel . . . . .                  | <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>       |
| Partridge . . . . .                | <i>Perdix perdix</i>           |
| Pheasant . . . . .                 | <i>Phasianus colchicus</i>     |
| Moorhen . . . . .                  | <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>     |
| Woodcock . . . . .                 | <i>Scolopax rusticola</i>      |
| Common Sandpiper . . . . .         | <i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>       |
| Redshank . . . . .                 | <i>Tringa totanus</i>          |
| Dunlin . . . . .                   | <i>Calidris alpina</i>         |
| Stock Dove . . . . .               | <i>Columba oenas</i>           |
| Wood Pigeon . . . . .              | <i>Columba palumbus</i>        |
| Cuckoo . . . . .                   | <i>Cuculus canorus</i>         |
| Barn Owl . . . . .                 | <i>Tyto alba</i>               |
| Tawny Owl . . . . .                | <i>Strix aluco</i>             |
| Short-eared Owl . . . . .          | <i>Asio flammeus</i>           |
| Swift . . . . .                    | <i>Apus apus</i>               |
| Green Woodpecker . . . . .         | <i>Picus viridis</i>           |
| Great Spotted Woodpecker . . . . . | <i>Dendrocopos major</i>       |
| Skylark . . . . .                  | <i>Alauda arvensis</i>         |
| Swallow . . . . .                  | <i>Hirundo rustica</i>         |
| House Martin . . . . .             | <i>Delichon urbica</i>         |
| Sand Martin . . . . .              | <i>Riparia riparia</i>         |
| Carrion Crow . . . . .             | <i>Corvus corone</i>           |
| Rook . . . . .                     | <i>Corvus frugilegus</i>       |
| Jackdaw . . . . .                  | <i>Corvus monedula</i>         |
| Magpie . . . . .                   | <i>Pica pica</i>               |
| Jay . . . . .                      | <i>Garrulus glandarius</i>     |
| Great Tit . . . . .                | <i>Parus major</i>             |
| Blue Tit. . . . .                  | <i>Parus caeruleus</i>         |
| Coal Tit. . . . .                  | <i>Parus ater</i>              |
| Marsh Tit . . . . .                | <i>Parus palustris</i>         |
| Willow Tit . . . . .               | <i>Parus atricapillus</i>      |
| Long-tailed Tit . . . . .          | <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>     |
| Nuthatch . . . . .                 | <i>Sitta europaea</i>          |
| Tree Creeper . . . . .             | <i>Certhia familiaris</i>      |
| Wren . . . . .                     | <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> |
| Mistle Thrush . . . . .            | <i>Turdus viscivorus</i>       |



|                                   |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Fieldfare . . . . .               | <i>Turdus pilaris</i>           |
| Song Thrush . . . . .             | <i>Turdus ericetorum</i>        |
| Redwing . . . . .                 | <i>Turdus musicus</i>           |
| Blackbird . . . . .               | <i>Turdus merula</i>            |
| Wheatear . . . . .                | <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>        |
| Stonechat . . . . .               | <i>Saxicola torquata</i>        |
| Whinchat . . . . .                | <i>Saxicola rubetra</i>         |
| Redstart . . . . .                | <i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>  |
| Robin . . . . .                   | <i>Erithacus rubecula</i>       |
| Grasshopper Warbler . . . . .     | <i>Locustella naevia</i>        |
| Blackcap . . . . .                | <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>       |
| Garden Warbler . . . . .          | <i>Sylvia borin</i>             |
| Whitethroat . . . . .             | <i>Sylvia communis</i>          |
| Willow Warbler . . . . .          | <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>   |
| Chiffchaff . . . . .              | <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>   |
| Wood Warbler . . . . .            | <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>  |
| Goldcrest . . . . .               | <i>Regulus regulus</i>          |
| Firecrest . . . . .               | <i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>     |
| Spotted Flycatcher . . . . .      | <i>Muscicapa striata</i>        |
| Pied Flycatcher . . . . .         | <i>Muscicapa hypoleuca</i>      |
| Dunnock (Hedge Sparrow) . . . . . | <i>Prunella modularis</i>       |
| Meadow Pipit . . . . .            | <i>Anthus pratensis</i>         |
| Tree Pipit . . . . .              | <i>Anthus trivialis</i>         |
| Pied Wagtail . . . . .            | <i>Motacilla alba yarrelli</i>  |
| White Wagtail . . . . .           | <i>Motacilla alba alba</i>      |
| Grey Wagtail . . . . .            | <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>        |
| Waxwing . . . . .                 | <i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>      |
| Starling . . . . .                | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>         |
| Greenfinch . . . . .              | <i>Chloris chloris</i>          |
| Goldfinch . . . . .               | <i>Carduelis carduelis</i>      |
| Siskin . . . . .                  | <i>Carduelis spinus</i>         |
| Linnet . . . . .                  | <i>Carduelis cannabina</i>      |
| Redpoll . . . . .                 | <i>Carduelis flammea</i>        |
| Bullfinch . . . . .               | <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>        |
| Crossbill . . . . .               | <i>Loxia curvirostra</i>        |
| Chaffinch . . . . .               | <i>Fringilla coelebs</i>        |
| Brambling . . . . .               | <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i> |
| Yellowhammer . . . . .            | <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>      |
| Corn Bunting . . . . .            | <i>Emberiza calandra</i>        |
| Reed Bunting . . . . .            | <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>     |
| Snow Bunting . . . . .            | <i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>    |
| House Sparrow . . . . .           | <i>Passer domesticus</i>        |
| Tree Sparrow . . . . .            | <i>Passer montanus</i>          |

The Corporation wishes to gratefully acknowledge the assistance given by the Teesmouth Bird Club in the preparation of the information given in this addendum sheet.